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6 SOVIET WRITERS DUE AT P.E.N. TALK

Expected to Defend Recent
Trial at Meeting Here

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 4—The Soviet Union named a delegation of six writers today to defend the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial at a congress of the International Society of Poets, Essayists and Novelists opening next Saturday in New York.

The case of the two Russian Novelists, Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuli M. Daniel, convicted in February for anti-Soviet writings, is expected to figure prominently in the discussions at the P.E.N. congress.

Taking no chances that any opinions contrary to the official verdict against the two men might be aired by Soviet representatives, the Russians did not include in the delegation a single spokesman of the liberal trend in modern Soviet literature.

Some of the liberal writers have made clear their doubts about the wisdom or fairness of the verdict in conversations with literary colleagues from the West and other Communist countries.

As announced by Tass, the official press agency, the Soviet delegation to the congress will consist of Boris Ryurikov, editor of the journal Voprosy Literatury; Vladimir Machavariani and Georgi Breitburd, literary critics; Johannes Semper of Estonia; Kaisyn Kuliyev, a Balkar poet from the Caucasus, and Sergei Orlov, from Leningrad.

The writers will attend the conference as observers since the Soviet Union has not been accepted for membership to the international organization. Indeed, the Sinyavsky-Daniel affair emerged as a major roadblock to such membership just at a time when there seemed a good likelihood of admitting a Soviet chapter.

Carver's Visit Recalled

David Carver, the British secretary of P.E.N. International, visited Moscow in April to urge clemency for the two writers, who have been confined to hard-labor camps.

Mr. Sinyavsky, sentenced to seven years, was published in the West under the pseudonym Abram Tertz; Mr. Daniel, known abroad from his clandestine writings as Nicolai Arzhak, received a five-year sentence.

Mr. Carver told newsmen that officials of the Writers' Union had insisted that the sentences were just. Under these circumstances, Mr. Carver said, "we cannot possibly offer P.E.N. membership to the Soviet Union during the New York congress as we had hoped."

The Soviet observers named today are better known in this country as writers' union officials than as working authors. Mr. Breitburd, described as a critic, is more prominent as a translator. He did the Russian version of Giuseppe de Lampedusa's Italian novel "The Leopard."

Mr. Kuliyev is a member of the small Balkar mountain tribe of the Caucasus, which was exiled to central Asia by Stalin on spurious charges of having collaborated with the German invaders in World War II, but was allowed to return to its homeland after the dictator's death.

The trial and conviction of Mr. Sinyavsky and Mr. Daniel stirred a worldwide protest. The two authors were convicted under a provision of the Soviet criminal code covering anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. Both men pleaded innocent.

Much of the criticism came from Communist parties in East and West Europe. The Russians have been sensitive to this criticism and made extraordinary efforts to defend the authorities' actions.

Writers' delegations have held meetings with foreign colleagues in Moscow and on trips to other capitals. On their return they have reported being subjected to heated questioning.

In one delegation to Prague, for example, writers' union officers presented the official arguments while, according to reliable sources, more liberal members of the group approached their Czechoslovak colleagues to dissociate themselves from what the delegation leaders had said.

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